GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1483
ANSWERED ON:13.03.2002
ALLOCATION OF FUNDS UNDER SCP AND TSP
RAMDAS ATHAWALE

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have been implementing various schemes and programmes under Special Component Plan (SCP) and TSP since 1978 for achieving over-all development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes majority who live below poverty line;

(b) if so, indicate the schemes/programmes formulated/being implemented under SCP & TSP since their commencement specifying nature, scope and target groups thereof as stipulated in letter No. 280-PMO/80 dated 12.03.1980 from the Prime Minister`s Office addressed to the Health Ministry amongst other Ministries/Organizations while commencing SCP/TSP;

(c) the amount of funds requisitioned and procured by his Ministry during VIth, VIIth, VIIIth and Ninth Five Year Plans for such schemes/programmes; and

(d) the quantified benefits and targets achieved in this regard?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA)

(a)&(b): The provision of medical facilities, particularly for the poor and the disadvantaged, including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes continues to be a common objective for all those concerned. Better health care is sought to be achieved for the people through a variety of measures including the implementation of several national programmes, renovation and modernization of the health infrastructure and augmentation of medical manpower, particularly in rural areas.

Various national health programmes are being implemented all over the country to provide preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative services to ensure a basic minimum standard of life for all sections of people living in remote, tribal and backward areas. National Malaria Eradication Programme covers 100 hardcore tribal districts across eight States. Free cataract surgery is provided to all throughout the country, including STs and SCs under the National Programme for Control of Blindness. In addition, financial assistance is provided to NGOs for conducting cataract surgery in rural and remote areas. Under National Leprosy Eradication Programme, free multi drug therapy is provided to all health centers including schedules castes and those in tribal areas. Norms for facilitation of service delivery have been relaxed for tribals under the National Tuberculosis Control Programme. In order to prevent and control the spread of HIV/AIDS in India, a comprehensive programme is currently under implementation which covers scheduled caste and tribal population as well.

(c): The amount of plan funds allocated during the last four Five Year Plans on major disease control Programmes viz. those relating to TB, Leprosy, Malaria and Blindness are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Plans	Allocation to four Disease Control Programmes
Sixth	289.0
Seventh	511.5
Eighth	700.0
Ninth	2199.0

The Programme Officers have periodically been directed to ensure that plan funds are allocated for SCP and TSP based on Population Census. According to 1981 Census, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population was 15.75%& 776% respectively,

thus necessitating corresponding plan allocation during Sixth and Seventh Plan periods and according to 1991 Census, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population was 16.5% and 8.1% respectively, requiring corresponding plan allocations during the Eighth and Ninth plan periods.

(d): Targets are laid down and achievements seen for the State as a whole, which includes the Scheduled Caste and Tribal population as well. As a result of implementation of the various Disease Control Programmes, prevalence rateof leprosy has been reduced from 57/10,000 in 1981 to 3.74/10,000 in March, 2001, coverage of TB patientsunder Revised National TB Control Programme, with the objective to cure 85% of new sputum positive case and to detect 70% of such cases, has increased from 18 million in 1998 to 445 million at present. The performance of cataract surgeries has increased from 12 lakhs in 1990/91 to 37 lakhs in 2000- 2001. The number of malaria cases has been contained at around 2 million annually as against 6.47 million in 1976.